Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1807. [No. 1970.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on *MONDAY*, the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order.
George Town, July 1, [3] dt30thJy.

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25. d

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.
June 20 d.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin
Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
June 15. d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 11. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
1000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.
June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.
IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests imperial, 15 do. young hyson } *FRESH TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackerel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Beerboon gurrahs,
AND
60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.
June 20. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
COMMERCE,
Capt. JAMES CROUDHILL,

A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board.

William Hodgson.
July 20. d.

NOTICE.

THE members of the PENNSYLVANIA COPPER MINE COMPANY are hereby notified, that a general meeting of the company will be held at Gadsby's hotel in Alexandria, on the 31st day of the present month at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is earnestly requested that every member will be punctual in his attendance either in person or by proxy as business very essential to their interests will be laid before them.

John Potts, *President.*
July 17. d2w

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.
Old St. Estéphe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19, d

For Amsterdam (direct)

The Ship
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. WESTON.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hhds. tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.

Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle, *Alexandria;*
OR,
Washington Bowie, *Georgetown.*
July 21.

In Common Council,

JULY 21, 1807.

ORDERED, That the Council do convene as a Court of Appeals on Monday the 3d day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and sit till 2 o'clock, P. M. each day, for three days.

Test,
(t3A) Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.

On Saturday next,

Will be SOLD, at Mr. JOHN HODGKIN'S tavern, at three o'clock, on a credit of 60 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes,
A WAGGON and four HORSES, with Gears and every thing complete.
July 23. 2t

WAS FOUND,

This morning, by a black boy,
A CASTORS, supposed to have been stolen. The owner may have them on application to the Printer and paying the cost of this advertisement.
July 23. 3t

Seelig and George,

Gun-Smiths, Rifle-makers and White-Smiths,

BEG leave to inform the inhabitants, that they have lately removed to this place, and have taken a shop on the corner of Union and Duke-streets, where they will execute with neatness and dispatch any orders they may be favored with.
July 21. tf

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and St Croix Sugars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
OR
C. Powell.
July 21. tfd

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th day of August next, the estate called CLIFTON, on Panther-Skin, in Loudoun county, consisting of 705 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600 dollars and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by

The Commissioners.
July 18. (2;) dts

Five Dollars *Reward.*

STRAYED from the commons of Alexandria the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands three inches high, stout made, a star in his forehead, some of his feet are white, has brands but they are not recollected, there is a lump on the outside of his hind fetlock joint, occasioned by a cut received when a colt, the scar is yet to be seen; he is about 8 or 10 years old. The above reward will be given if brought to the subscribers.

Paton & Butcher,
7th mo. 21st, 1807. eo

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig, } *Ex'rs.*
William Herbert, }
April 6. 3taw

From the Phil Register.

INSURANCES IN ENGLAND.

IN the present important crisis, and critical situation of the political relations between the United States and Great Britain we have deemed it a portion of our duty, to draw the attention of our mercantile friends to a matter well worthy of their serious consideration.

The very large amount of American property which is insured in England is well known to every mercantile man, it is therefore worth an enquiry into the probable fate of these insurances in the event of war between the two countries. It is very clear that by special act of parliament no insurance made on the property of an enemy is valid, but it has not yet been decided whether insurance made prior to the commencement of war, does not become void. It is very clear that such insurances cannot be recovered by law *during the war.*

Nor. Ledg.

The following extract from a work of great learning [Mar. on Ins. p. 36] may be acceptable to our mercantile friends. The learned author having stated the law as to the insurance upon enemy's property, and added some arguments upon the impolicy of permitting such insurances, thus proceeds:

"But be this as it may, two cases have occurred during the present war, in which though it has not been expressly determined that these insurances are illegal, yet it has been decided, that no action can be maintained on any policy at the suit or on the behalf, of an alien enemy, at least during the war, whether the insurance be made before or after the commencement of the war, and though the goods insured be of British manufacture, and shipped before the war began. These cases, independent of any parliamentary restraint, must in future, throw a great impediment, at least, in the way of such insurances.

"The first of them was an action* on a policy upon goods on board the Greyhound, an American ship, effected before the passing of the stat. 33, G. III. c. 27, "at and from London to Bayonne." It was averred in the proclamation, that the policy was effected on account of certain persons therein named, who were interested in the goods, and that the ship was captured by the English. The defendant pleaded first, that the persons interested were aliens, born in France, within the allegiance of the French king; that before the ship sailed a war broke out between the king of Great Britain and the persons exercising the powers of government in France; that the persons interested were inhabiting and commorant in France, under the government there; and that they were enemies of our king, and adhering to his enemies, &c. Secondly, That the defendants were living in France, and enemies of the king; and that the goods were sent from London, after the commencement of the war, for the purpose of being landed in France, and delivered in a course of trade to the king's enemies. To the first of these pleas, the plaintiff replied, That the persons interested were indebted to them in more than the value of the goods insured; and to the second, That the goods were not prohibited at the time when the policy was effected, and that they were shipped before the commencement of the war. Upon demurrer to each of these replications, the court gave judgment for the defendant, being clearly of opinion, that no action whatever could be maintained by, or in favor of, an alien enemy. Lord Kenyon said, "that the case of Anthon v. Fisher, proceeded on the same principle: that there was no case in which the action had been supported in favor of an alien enemy; for though it was held in Richard v. Bettingham, that the action by an enemy on a ransom bill might be maintained, the action was not brought till peace was restored."

"The insurance, in this case, having been made before the commencement of the war, was perfectly legal, and the insured only failed in their action on account of their temporary disability to sue. And it would seem, from these latter words of lord Kenyon, that upon the return of peace they might have maintained their action.

"In the other case, it appeared that the plaintiff, as agent, in pursuance of directions for that purpose, caused an insurance to be made on account of Arrouet and others, subjects of France, on goods, consisting of British manufactures, shipped on board the Nancy, an American vessel on the 19th March, 1793: that previous to the insurance and shipping of the goods, general reprisals were granted against France, and an embargo laid on all foreign vessels, except those belonging to states in amity with the king, not having naval or military stores, or any other prohibited articles on board: and that the ship having sailed on her voyage, was captured by the English, and the goods insured condemned as French property. Upon this case, which came before the court of King's Bench, upon a special verdict, stating the above facts, the court held clearly that it could not be distinguished from the above case of Braddon v. Nesbitt, and therefore gave judgment for the defendant.

"Here the insurance being on property belonging to persons who were in the situation of alien enemies at the time the policy was effected, afforded an opportunity of deciding the general question. But though the objection was made and fully argued, yet, according to the report of the case, the court expressed no opinion on that point, but gave judgment for the defendant without stating any other ground than that it could not be distinguished from the foregoing case of Brandon v. Nesbitt. But as the ground of the decision in that case was not that the contract was void, but merely that an action could not be maintained at the suit of an alien enemy, the general question still remains undecided.

* *Braddon* v. *Nesbitt*, 6 *T. R.* 23.

† *Bristow* v. *Towers*, 6 *T. R.* 35.

RICHMOND, *July* 22.

In the present momentous crisis, it was expected by citizens of every description, that congress would have been convened. Why this step has not been taken, we cannot tell, but certainly are of opinion, that it would have been not only judicious, but the only one which could have added energy to our affairs. When the enemy is at our doors, threatening every moment to commence hostilities, nay, invading our waters and shores in defiance of the proclamation of our chief magistrate, it is high time that congress should be called together, to empower the executive to take the proper means of defence. Since our troops have made prisoners of some of the enemy, it may be expected, that they in retaliation, will now capture every vessel which falls in their way, and will even destroy those towns on the sea coast, which are accessible. Under these circumstances we do not perceive how it is possible, that the country can be defended or proper measures adopted, without the convention of congress. Union and harmony in political opinion, seems now to invade every heart and mind in the union. The power of acting alone is wanting. With this power, there is nothing to fear; whatever force the British may bring against us. The effects of a war are not to be dreaded so much as the peace we have experienced for some time past. We want no supplies and will require none. We can at all times subsist upon the means which the country affords. With these advantages, we have no occasion to ask or pray for peace. The British cannot injure us, although we may injure them. A war will give a new stimulus to our arts, to our manufactures and to our commerce. It may injure it is true, a few individuals; but on the whole, it will benefit America.

—

On Thursday last a very interesting and animating scene was exhibited on the capital square in this city. At an early hour in the morning about 270 men (the remainder having rendezvoused and to join at Williamsburg) ordered into immediate service from the 2d brigade, under the command of lieutenant colonel Mayo, appeared on the parade. After performing some evolutions, the detachment, headed by colonel Mayo, marched at 12 o'clock and formed in front of the house of colonel Carrington, where there were a number of ladies and gentlemen collected to behold the delivery of two pair of very elegant stand of colors prepared by Mrs. George Mayo and some patriotic ladies of Richmond for the 33d (colonel Mayo's) regiment. The line being formed, Mrs. Carrington advanced and presented the standards on behalf of Mrs. Mayo (that lady being unfortunately to much indisposed to appear) and in her name delivered to colonel Mayo the following address:

"SIR,

"You will gratify me by accepting for your regiment, the work bestowed on two pair of colors, done by myself and a few of the patriotic ladies of Richmond. We have made them with the greatest pleasure, feeling assured, they will never be unfurled, but in defence of the rights of our country, and for the protection of innocence. Under your auspices, they will always be displayed in those fields, to which honor and duty may conduct your regiment. "E. A. MAYO."

To which col. Mayo, replied:

MADAM,

"We shall accept them with *gratitude*; we will defend them with *honor*; and we will with our *lives* and *fortunes* protect our common country and the fair and patriotic hands that present them."

After which the detachment returned to the parade ground, and continued their evolutions till three o'clock, when colonel Mayo having received further orders from the governor, directed the whole line to be formed into a circle; from the centre of which he communicated the orders, and read to the detachment the following letter from gov. Cabell.

SIR,

'Information received this morning renders it unnecessary for the detachment of militia now under your command in this city, to march to Hampton. They will therefore be permitted to return to their respective homes, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning. They will receive two days rations in addition to what they have already received, and funds will be put into the hands of the pay master to pay them five days pay. The staff officers will be paid from the time they were called into service. I take great pleasure in tendering to you, and the officers and soldiers under your command, the thanks of the executive on the part of their country, for the very exemplary promptitude and patriotic zeal, which you and they have so eminently manifested on this occasion.

I am,
With great respect sir,
Your ob't servant.
Wm. H CABELL."

—

The circle being displayed the music struck up Yankee Doodle, which seemed to arouse in every bosom the sentiments of '76; after which the music ceased, as if by involuntary motion, 6 cheers resounded quite through the line.——Washington's march being then played, was received with enthusiastic zeal, and nine *hearty* cheers given.

Col. Mayo then addressed the officers and men of the detachment, highly approved the very prompt and pleasing answer they had given to the first call of their country, and thanked his brother officers for their steady attention to their duty, and aid to him in the discharge of his functions.

The line was then dismissed to return to their respective homes, till further orders.

Upon this occasion it was particularly gratifying to observe the perfect unison with which every American bosom beat. Party distinctions lost their force; and no man was heard to ask *'is he Federalist, or is he Republican?'* One common soul seemed to pervade. Thus to behold the free and independent yeomanry of our country (the only sure defence of all governments) ready and zealous to go forth in support of our national rights, to the relinquishment of domestic enjoyments, must (while it administers to the gratification of every American) shew to all foreign nations, that whatever differences of opinion may exist among us, as to the expediency of particular fiscal measures, we are not the divided people they may have erroneously supposed us to be; and that when a common enemy assails, the common arm of the whole American people will be raised to repel their aggressions.

The detachment from the 2d brigade had left the square but a short time, when the very respectable, and newly established independent corps of cavalry, consisting of 60 or 70, commanded by col. Edward Carrington (a name which the annals of the American revolution will for ever perpetuate) as captain, took the ground, for the purpose of military exercise. But the measure of patriotism was not yet complete——Before the cavalry had ceased their martial evolutions, the campus was again in requisition for another chosen band of veterans.

The hoary headed patriot, and the faithful war-worn soldier, would appear to vie with each other, *with youthful ardor*, who should outstrip in rendering services to the commonwealth. Among them we beheld a valiant, revolutionary field officer (col. Gamble) stimulated by an unbounded degree of *amor patriæ*, condescending to fill the office of a captain. And the venerable PAGE—the firm statesman and soldier of boisterous'76—again ready, and prompt in shouldering his fire lock. With such sons—oh America! What have you to fear?

NORFOLK, *July* 20.

The Catharine Shepherd, captain Webb, from Antigua, arrived here this morning in 13 days. By a paper which he has favored us with, we observe that the May packet has arrived from Falmouth, having sailed from that port the 29th May. As no movement upon our commerce was observed in the West Indies, it is presumed that no general system of hostility was contemplated when she sailed, and further induces an expectation that admiral Berkley's movements originated with himself.

—

It is stated that the Cleopatra, British frigate, has joined the British ships below. The ships that have remained were the Triumph and Leopard, so that sir Thomas Hardie now commands on the station.

—

With pleasure we learn, that general Mathews has issued orders countermanding the return of the Richmond and Petersburg infantry.

—

On Saturday a public dinner was given by the mayor and a number of the citizens of Norfolk, to the officers and soldiers serving in the infantry and cavalry from Richmond and Petersburg.

Never did we witness a scene so interesting as was exhibited on this occasion. To convey a just idea of it, in appropriate language, is beyond our powers, all that we can do is to make the attempt.

In the morning early, the 54th regiment, with the volunteer corps attached thereto, was paraded (with the exception of captain Taylor's cavalry detached on duty) in order to receive the Petersburg and Richmond troops, stationed at Portsmouth. They regiment moved to the foot of the bridge, and was there formed in two lines, with a space for the troops from Portsmouth to pass between. About 11 o'clock they arrived; the Richmond Light Infantry Blues under captain Richardson, in front, followed by captain Bolling Robertson's Republican Blues, then a detachment of the Petersburg militia, the rear was brought up by captain Randolph's Richmond Republican Blues. In this order they passed through the lines, receiving salutes from the officers, the colors, and the regiment with presented arms. The regiment being again formed, the whole of the troops then proceeded to the Parade, where they were dismissed.

At 3 o'clock the company, consisting of 700 persons, sat down to a handsome dinner, at which the mayor presided, and col. Sharp acted as vice president——After which the following toasts were drank.

1st. The people of the United States: Unanimity of sentiment and friendship of action will ever crown their efforts with success. *3 guns, 3 cheers.*

2d. The president of the United States: The measures his wisdom has resolved upon, it is our duty to execute with fidelity. *3 guns, 3 cheers.*

3d. The governor of Virginia: His prudence, promptness and vigilance to protect his country, merit and receive the tribute of sincere approbation of his fellow citizens. *2 guns, 3 cheers.*

4 h The congress of the United States: We look with confident expectation that the representatives of a free people will adopt every proper measure to avenge the national wrongs, and secure the national rights. *4 guns, 4 cheers.*

5th. The constituted authorities of our government: They are agents of our own choice, entitled therefore to our obedience, respect and confidence. *3 cheers, 3 guns.*

6th. The army of the United States: Having the benefit of more military experience, we will regard them as models for our example in the hour of danger. *2 guns, 3 cheers.*

7th. The navy of the United States: Our flag has once been struck but the lustre of its stars is not extinguished. *4 guns, 6 cheers.*

8th. The militia: Their swords although formed of ploughshares are so well tempered that they can reach the heart of a foe. *3 guns. 3 cheers.*

9 h. Our brethern from Richmond and Petersburgh: When they heard we were in danger they flew to our assistance. They merit and receive our gratitude. *6 guns, 6 cheers.*

10 h. The British nation: We wish to preserve an honorable peace with them, but we dread not war, it is preferable to either insult or injustice. *2 guns, 3 cheers.*

11th. The memory of George Washington: Let it inspire every American to emulate his glory. *6 guns, 6 cheers.*

12th. The Heroes of our revolution: The rich legacy of honorable independence which they bequeathed to us must never be impaired. *4 guns, 8 cheers.*

13th. Our brethren who were wounded and slaughtered on board of the Chesapeake: Their blood cries for vengeance, and when our government directs, vengeance it shall have, till then we can only mourn their loss and sympathize in their sufferings. 4 *guns*, 4 *cheers*.

14th The nations in amity with us: May our peaceful relations long continue. 2 *guns*, 3 *cheers*.

15th. Abolition to all party distinctions. 3 *guns*, 6 *cheers*

16th. Arts and Manufactures: our country furnishes every raw material, let us not be indebted to others for the workmanship. 2 *guns*, 3 *cheers*.

17th. The American Eagle: a prowling Lion has sprang upon her when unsuspicious but she now defies his roar. 6 *guns*, 6 *cheers*.

18th. Our brothers now on duty: they live in our memory although absent from our banquet.

Volunteer from the Chair.

The spirit of '76—It is again excited, may it never be extinguished, but like the lightening from Heaven, descend upon the structures and forms of tyranny, to blast them forever.

By the Spanish Consul

The liberty of the Seas. The nation that arrogates to itself the sovereignty of the ocean, and attempts to impose restrictions upon the free navigation of other nations, is the common enemy of mankind.

It was a source of hear felt satisfaction to notice the harmony and order which prevailed during the whole of this day, upon an occasion, in which citizens of all parties were united. It was hardly possible to imagine that any occurrence would have so compleatly united the hearts and affections of persons who but a few weeks since recognized each other but as objects of jealousy, suspicion, and hatred. A sense of common danger, a sense of the insult to the honor of our country united all, and verified the words of the president, "That we were all federalists, all republicans." In whatever view we have beheld the recent occurrence, we shall never regret it, should it prove the means of uniting the affections of our countrymen, and of extinguishing that rancorous spirit of party, that threatened the destruction of all social harmony and intercourse. So far as we can be the humble means of promoting a spirit of union, which this great crisis calls for, it will be our duty as it is our inclination, to devote all our efforts.

In the evening the company separated, with great order, and in the course of the day not a single occurrence took place which would disturb its harmony and pleasure.

LEESBURGH, *July* 21.

In pursuance to a notice heretofore given, a number of the citizens of the county of Loudon, assembled at the court house on Saturday the 18th day of July, for the purpose of taking into their consideration, the late outrage committed on the flag of the U. S. by a British squadron under the command of admiral Berkley.

Messrs. Wilson Carey Seldon and Wm. Ellzey, esqs. were unanimously called to the chair, and Charles Pendleton Tutt appointed secretary.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft certain resolutions to be submitted to the consideration of the meeting, to wit, Hugh Douglass, Armstead Long, Jos. Lewis, Charles F. Mercer, William Chilton, Ebenezer Potter, John Lyons, Lewis Ellzey, Thomas Sim, Stacey Taylor, Israel Lacey and William Noland, who, after a short retirement, made the following report:

The inhabitants of the county of Loudon, cultivators of the soil, are, from habit, lovers of peace, finding in foreign commerce the only demand which they can obtain for their surplus produce, interest confirms in them the force of habit; satisfied, however, that the only certain security for peace, is a preparation for war; and that a submission to the encroachments of foreign power, will only invite further outrage and indignity.

Therefore,

Resolved, 1*st*. That we view with indignation and abhorrence the late attack committed by a British squadron under the command of admiral Berkley on the American frigate Chesapeake under commodore Barron.

2*d*. That we will support the government of the U. S. with our lives and our fortunes in every efficient measure which it may adopt, for the purpose of vindicating the honor, and asserting the rights of our country.——

Which report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a committee of eleven persons be appointed to correspond with the committees which have been or may hereafter be appointed in the U. S for the purpose of carrying into effect whatever efficient measures the government of the U. S. may adopt to vindicate the honor and assert the rights of the nation; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for that purpose, to wit, Wilson C. Seldon, John Littlejohn, Thomas Sim, Richard Henderson, Chas. P. Tutt, Armstead Long, Hugh Douglass, Charles F. Mercer, Burr Powell, William Noland and William Chilton, of whom a majority shall have a right to act.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the secretary forward to the president of the U. S. and to the governor of Virginia a copy of the above proceedings, and publish the same in the Leesburg paper.

WILSON C. SELDON.
WM. ELLZEY,
Test.
CHARLES P. TUTT *sec.*

At a metting of captain O. Clifford's company of *Volunteer Light Infantry*, on Saturday, July 18th, in Leesburgh, the following resolutions were entered into:

1*st*. That as republicans, we feel an injury done, by any foreign nation, or any individuals thereof, to a citizen of America, as done unto ourselves, and an indignity offered to our government as offered to ourselves

2*d*. That though ardently desiring peace with all nations, yet sensible, that patience under repeated insults would but procure their multiplication and continuance, we are ready to exchange our domestic comforts for the toils and dangers of the camp, when the blood of murdered citizens, the voice of violated liberty, or the insulted honor of our country calls.

3*d*. *Resolved*, That we feel it inglorious and unworthy the character of freemen to be *inactive* under the late insult offered to our independence, assault upon our citizens and subsequent menaces from the British ships of war in the Chesapeake and Hampton roads.

4*th*. That, therefore, we whose names are annexed do pledge our lives and honor to aid in repelling all such unwarranted and unprovoked aggression, and will pray his excellency the governor of Virginia to accept our services as volunteers in defence of our national rights.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

The Betsey, Bradford from Rochelle, for this port, received a pilot on the 18th instant, sixty miles North East of the Capes.

Latest from Europe.

Arrived the ship Lorenzo, captain Dill, in 44 days from Bordeaux. Left the city of Bordeaux the 28th of May, and the Cordovan the 4th of June. Off the Cordovan was boarded from 3 British frigates, and treated politely ——By captain Dill, Bordeaux papers of the 28th of May, and a file of the Paris Argus to the 24th, are received. These papers do not contain any recent advices from the armies.

We have received the following interesting particulars from Mr. Miller, one of the seamen belonging to the schr Juliet of this port:

Some time since the schr Juliet, from hence to La Guira off Bermuda was boarded by the British tender schr Vesper then in company with the Indian sloop of war. After breaking open the hatches and plundering her, permitted her to proceed, not however without impressing one man (Mr. Miller) an American citizen whose family resides in this city.

On the 15th instant, the Vesper tender went into the Chesapeake with dispatches from the Indian sloop of war now off Charleston, for the commodore on board the Bellona. The Bellona immediately got under way ordering the Vesper to follow her to Halifax. At eight o'clock on that evening the tender lost sight of the Bellona, when several impressed Americans joined with seventeen other impressed seamen, rose upon the officers and remainder of the crew, amounting to 23 in number, confined them in the hold, and took possession of the schr.

On Thursday they came in under Cape Henlopen, and brought too, within two musket shot of a coasting schooner, and then, taking on board the boat two of the officers, they all reached the coasting schooner. They kept possession of the officers until they were out of reach of the Vesper, and then suffered them to return. These 24 spirited and injured men, reached New Castle on Tuesday last.

The Melampus frigate has left the Chesapeake and gone to Bermuda for water. The Triumph and Leopard, were the only British vessels there on the 15th inst.

The Vesper is one of the seven vessels built at Bermuda and rigged as schooners and cutters by the British marine officers, and fitted out particularly for the purpose of pressing men and harrassing the American trade.

One of the above people late belonging to the Vesper says, the Melampus had sailed from Lynnhaven bay for Bermuda, for a supply of water, and that part of the business of the Bellona to Halifax was for water.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Rumors of Peace in Europe.

Extract of a letter from captain Stevenson, of the ship Erin, dated at Pouliac, the 28th May.

A few days since I spoke a ship from Lisbon, who told me that a general peace was daily expected. *(Balt. pap.)*

EXTRACTS

From AZUNI's *Universal System of Principles of MARATIME LAW.*

Translated from the French for the Federal Gazette.

Our readers, knowing that we give only *extracts* from the work of Azuni, will observe, that when he was (in yesterday's Gazette) stated to have declared, "the United States the first power which proposed freedom of commerce"; it must be understood that *they were the first since a certain period of time.*— The principle has been often contended for and as frequently denied, when the inequality of naval force has enabled one power to dictate maratime law to others. Thus Russia abandoned to France the freedom of the flag; and France has herself done the same to England.

Of the Extension of the Territorial Sea.

[Art. 4, chap 1, vol 1.]

Sect. 1. After having established those sound principles, we have to define what is the high sea and the closed sea, in order to distinguish the territorial sea. It will admit of no doubt, and all writers agree, that we ought to call closed sea, and like to gulphs, that of which all the shores, as well as the mouth which corresponds with the high sea, belongs to the same only nation.

Sect. 2. The writers who have treated on maritime law, do not admit the pretensions set up by some powers, to the sovereignty of the gulphs of which the coast does not belong to them in totality: such as that of the republic of Venice to the Adriatic sea, and that of England to the channel. They are also of the same opinion as to some spaces of sea which do not form a gulph, as the Ligurian sea with respect to Genoa.

Sect. 4. Although at this day the opinion of writers in general, as I have shewn in the second article, and that according to the consent of all the martime nations, it cannot be doubted that the power which possesses the shore is at the same time sovereign of the circumjacent sea; yet there is not, with respect to that dominion, the same uniformity and still less a universal consent of nations, (which peace, and the interest of trading nations, require) as to the extent of that sovereignty.

Sect. 5. In the time of the famous Baldus, it was pretended that the territorial sea extended 60 miles from the shore. Bodin is of the same opinion, and so is Targa. Loccenius fixes the extent at the distance of two days journey from the coast, and Grotius limits it to that which may be defended from the shore.

Sect. 9. Hubner, acknowledging how difficult it is to fix with precision the extent of sea within the jurisdiction of the proprietors of the coasts, concludes that its extent should be equal to the distance of cannon shot.

Sect. 10. Vattel adopts this opinion.

Sect. 11. Bynkershock agrees with this principle.

Sect. 15. In this conflict of opinions so contrary, I adhere to that which I have heretofore adopted, Laliani's.

Sect. 16. I will say, then, that it seems to me, the most certain method to fix the extent of the territorial sea adjoining to straight coasts, is, to confine it to the space which a ball will pass when shot from a cannon, or to that to which a bomb from a mortar on the shore can reach a vessel. I add that this opinion is conformable to the usage which is received, of calling territory in common law all the space in which the magistrates or officers can enforce the execution of the orders of their sovereign by the forces which are confided to them, or by the fear of them. It would then be reasonable, without examining if the sovereign of the territory possesses any tower or battery advanced, that in all cases the territorial sea should extend three miles by fixed determination, which it cannot be denied is the greatest distance powder will send a bullet or a bomb.

Sect. 17. This is the distance adopted by the empress of Russia, in her instructions to privateers, 13th December, 1787; by the grand duke of Tuscany, by his instructions of the 1st of August, 1778; by the republic of Genoa in its manifest 1st July, 1779; in another published the beginning of the present war; and finally, by the republic of Venice, in its manifest of 9th September, 1779.

Sect. 18. It is a maxim already received amongst all civilized nations, that in the places where the land in bending forms a bay or a gulph, it is to be supposed a line has been drawn from one point to another of the last land or little islands which extend themselves beyond the promontories of such bay, and that this whole gulph or bay be considered territorial sea, even if the middle should be in some places more than three miles from the shore.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday the 12th August next, at the late dwelling of Hugh West, dec'd. in Wilks street, all the personal estate of the said Hugh West, consisting principally of house old furniture, &c. &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Ann Welt, *Administratrix*
Of Hugh West dec'd.
July 24. 3tawtf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL receive half a dozen *young women* of decent deportment, to be taught in the various parts of *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, &c.* at the moderate price of FIVE DOLLARS per quarter.

P. WANTON.
July 26. 3t

N. B. A handsome library is at their service, containing most of the modern publications.

☞ One half the day may be devoted to Seamstering.

FOR SALE,

On a credit, or to be rented.

TEN ACRES OF GROUND,

HANDSOMELY situated, about three quarters of a mile from town, and on the main road leading from Alexandria to Georgetown and Washington. For particulars enquire of

The Printer.
July 24. eodt

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that the Theatre will open

On Saturday Evening,

With the Comedy [Never Acted Here] called

The Deserted Daughter,

(Written by T. Holcroft author of the Road to Ruin, Tale of Mistery, &c.

Mr. Mordent,	Mr. Wood,
Cheveril,	Mr. Rutherford,
Lennox,	Mr. Cone,
Grime,	Mr. Charnock,
Item,	Mr. Jefferson,
Clement,	Mr. Miller,
Donald,	Mr. Cross,
Servant,	Mr. Barnett.
Joana,	Mrs. Wood,
Mrs. Sarsnet,	Mrs. Jefferson,
Mrs. Enfield,	Mrs. Cunningham,
Lady Anne Mordent,	Mrs Villiers,

(From the Theatre, New York.)

To which will be added the Favorite Entertainment of

THE QUAKER;
OR,
BENEVOLENT FRIEND.

Steady,	Mr. Charnock,
Lubin,	Mr. Cross,
Farmer Easy,	Mr. Barnett,
Solomon,	Mr. Jefferson.
Gillian,	Mrs. Claud,

(From the Theatre, Charleston.)

Floretta,	Mrs. Jefferson.

*** The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

††† *Admittance*—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE.

July 22

Notice is hereby given
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin,
CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria, July 6. (7) 3taw4w

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

☞ *New Invented Oven.*

I HAVE obtained from the general gogernment an exclusive priviledge in an OVEN I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used are in the usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a keener heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; added to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of twenty feet length and three feet six inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my priviledge for states, counties or towns, on liberal terms, letters adressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, July 20.

WE, Richard and Stephen Winchester, residing in the town of Fredericksburg and commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we have built an Oven under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid, on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use, and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a valuable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R & S. Winchester.

Fredericksburg, January 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, some time since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs. Richard and Stephen Winchester, of Fredericksburg, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New Invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this sixth day of February (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

N. B. Not having sufficient experiment of said oven above mentioned, I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do without the labor of chopping and splitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens. A. J.

New-York, December 1, 1806.

THIS is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city, I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method, I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is greatly in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to the most superficial observer.

Robert Hartshorne.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Scite for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore and an ample supply of wood for coal. The scite for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole sourse of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expence. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abundant and good. When it is considered that this property is within nine miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the scite of the works to tide water may at a small expence be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market: when it is considered from the contiguity of these works to the seat of government, no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon,) a doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract on application to him at Dumfries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

July 22 d6tlaw

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my formed symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 15 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

☞ PROPOSALS ARE ISSUED,

For publishing by Subscription,

THE LIFE OF

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

By David Ramsay, M. D.

Author of the History of the American Revolution.

The work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 400 pages, ornamented with an engraved head of Washington—Price to subscribers in boards $2 50—to non-subscribers $3 00—payable on delivery.

☞ Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, King-street, Alexandria.

June 25. d3t-law1w

Printing, in its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.